DAILY HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17.

PROCLAMATION. The closing scenes of a most eventful year bring with them the appropriate time to offer up to Divine Provisence the tribute of our thank-giving and praise. If, beretofore, such times have been observed, in anywise,

grateful offering to God, the signal percies and kindness we have, as a nation, been made the recipients of during the present year, should enrely swaken us to a newer and foller realization than ever of the reverence and gratitude due to Him who holdeth the destinies of Nations in His hands.

Our long and bloody civil war is ended, and Peace has been with us, giving victories to our armies, and guiding the councils of the nation.

Our harvests have been plenteous, and the rewards of every branch of labor and industry have been ample. Neither famine nor pestilence have been known in our ders, and although we are called upon to lament the loss of many of our brave soldiers who have given their lives as a sacrifice for their country, yet the return of so many thousands to their homes from bloody fields, made illustrious by their valor, is a source of joy to all. The future is full of hope for the enduring peace and prosperity of the State, and illimitable prospects for national progress, power and glory, are spread out before us, In view of these many blessings, and in compliance not only with custom, but the convictions of duty, I do bereby appoint Thursday, the 7th of December next as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for

his mercies, and earnestly recommend to the people of Indiana, that, laying aside their ordinary avocations, they assemble themselves together in their usual places of worship, and observe that day in the manner designated, bringing to God the incense of grateful hearts, and not forgetting to share their abundance with the poor and needy around them.

of October, 1625. OLIVER P. MORTON. NELSON TRUSLER, Secretary of State.

Human Progress.-Forms of Govern-ment.

Humanity revolves in an orbit analogous to that of the earth in which, in one part of its revolution, it bears upward toward the tropic of virtue, and in another, downward toward that of tatal depravity; but in either direction, it never gets beyond the tropics. The world was three thousand years old, according to Biblical chronology, when SOLOMON wrote that there was "nothing new under the physical, intellectual, moral or social developyears old, according to the same chronology of human experience and human progress have the vulgar." transpired since Solomon uttered the sacred | Conceding for the argument that the sysas quite nearly expressive of the existing consun." But how is it, we may ask, as to human forms of Government? Is there an ex-

We may say that five forms of government have been known to the world of sufficiently marked characteristics to be distinguished from each other, viz:

1. A Theocracy,

2. A Democracy. 3, An Aristocracy or Oligarchy. For the purposes of this article, these two may be classed together. 4. A Monarchy.

5. A Constitutional Republic. Theocracy was an experiment of the Jews; Democracy, Aristocracy and Monarchy have been the prevalent forms of government, and their peculiarities were as well understood two thousand five hundred years ago as they are

A curious piece of history is found in Herodotus, illustrating the truth of this proposi-

On the death of Cambyses, King of Persia, about two thousand five hundred years ago, a consultation was held by some of the leading men of the Kingdom as to the propriety of changing the form of its government. OTNES recommended a republican form of govern-

"It does not',' says he, "seem to me advisapereafter be entrusted to any individual person, this being neither popular nor wise. We all know the extreme length to which the arrogance of Cambyses proceeded, and some of of government possibly be good, in which an individual with impunity may include his passions, and which is apt to transport even the best of men beyond the bounds of reason? When a man, naturally envious, attains greatness, he instantly becomes insolent. Insolence and jealousy are the distinguishing vices of tyrants, and when combined lead to the most enormous crimes. He who is placed at the summit of power, ought indeed to be a stranger to envy; but we know, by fatal experience that the contrary happens. We know, also, that the worthiest citizens excite the. ealousy of tyrants, who are pleased only with he most abandoned; they are ever prompt to listen to the voice of calumny. If we pay them temperate respect, they take umbrage if the respect with which they are treated seem mmoderate, they call it adulation. The severest misfortune of all is, they pervert the the institutions of their country, offer violence to our females, and put those whom they dis-like to death, without the formalities of justice. But a democracy, in the first place, bears the honorable name of an equality; the disorders which prevail in a monarchy cannot there take place. The magistrate is appointed by lot; he is accountable for his administration. the sentiments of Otanes.

Megabyzus, however, was inclined to an oligarchy; in favor of which he thus expressed the supreme authority to be intrusted to the people, he seems to me to err in the extreme. ate caprice of the vulgar. Whatever a ty- copies of the present message in pamphlet form mend its taste in "making up" from the Jourrant undertakes has the merit of previous concert and design; but the people are always rash and ignorant. And how can they be other- give a good reason for this? None, of any fault with their central organ now. With the wise who are uninstructed, and with no force, can be assigned, except that the Repub-Destitute of judgment, their actions resemble the violence of a torrent. To me, a democracy seems to involve the ruin of our country; let | not. us, therefore intrust the Government to a few individuals, selected for their talents and their virtues. Let us constitute a part of these our-

selves, and from the exercise of authority so deposited, we may be justified in expecting the happiest events." Darius was the third who delivered his opinion. "The sentiments of Megabyzus," he observed, "as they relate to a popular goverament are unquestionably wise and just; but from his opinion of an oligarchy, I totally dissent. Supposing the three different forms of government, monarchy, democracy and an oligarchy, severally to prevail in the greatest | held under President Buchanan, recently called | inson, the new publishers, seem determined to perfection, I am of the opinion that monarchy | Count Bismark's attention to the necessity of | place it in the front rank in typographical exehas greatly the advantage. Indeed nothing | modifying the Prussian laws as far as they re- cution. "Charley Hutch" will be remembered can be better than the government of a man fer to Prussian subjects who emigrate from as a Lafayette typo. The editorials by Judge eminent for his virtue. He will not only that country before they are seventeen. This Perkins, are well written, and bear evidences have regard to the welfare of his subjects, but | will hardly meet the case. The Prussian gov- of ripe intellectual culture, while there is less his resolutions will be cautiously concealed ernment must be taught to respect American of the Copperhead virus than we have been from the public enemies of the state. In an citizens, whether adopted or native, and the accustomed to see in the party organ. The lo oligarchy the majority who have the care of principle must be firmly recognized that cals are well written, and the paper altogether the state, though employed in the exercise of American nationality throws a panoply over a is creditable to the journalistic enterprise of virtue for the public good, will be the subjects citizen that must not be violated under any the State. - Lafagette Courier. of mutual envy and dislike. Every individual pretext whatsoever. From the moment a Gerwill be anxious to extend his own personal man, or other foreigner, becomes an American tentlen to the prospectus of this journal, to be importance, from which will proceed faction, citizen, he adjures his obligation to his former found in our advertising columns. The Herald, sedition and bloodshed. The sovereign power | authorities; and if their particular regulations | it will be seen, is the successor of the State coming by these means to the hand of a single | were to be binding upon him whenever he | Nentinel, and, like its predecessor, is Demoperson, constitutes the strongest argument to chooses to visit his native country. American cratic in politics. Judge Perkins, late of the prove what form of government is best. When-ever the people possess the supreme authority. Citizenship would not be worth anything. Supreme Bench, has charge of the editorial de-partment. His articles evince great ability disorders in the State are unavoidable; such disorders introduced in a republic, do not sept liberty in this country, enlisted by Bismark's the presumption, we beg leave to suggest the arate the bad and the profligate from each | minions while on a casualvisi tto Prussia, and | quality of brevity in their composition. They other; they unite them in the closest bonds of comployed to strike down liberty! In this would then be more acceptable to the country connection. They who mutually injure the emergency we regret that the pratriotic and press, whose limited space forbids the reprostate mutually support each other. This evil efficient Mr. Judd has been superseded by one direction of articles of length. The Herald exists till some individual, assuming authority, who in the very inception of these important suppresses the sedition. He, of course, obtains | negotiations seems to have shown a deplorable | form. Our Democratic friends in want of a popular admiration, which ends in his becom- lack of comprehensive apprehension of the live Daily, cannot do better than subscribe for ing the sovereign; and this, again, tends to subject. prove that a monarchy is of all governments the most excellent. To comprehend all that can be said at once, to what we are indebted ple, an oligarchy or an individual? For my diana State Missionary Society of the Christian dress, and greatly enlarged. Although we are for our liberty; did we derive it from the peoown part, as we were certainly indebted to one Church, and as such intends visiting every man for freedom, I think that to one alone

When Otanes saw his desire to establish an equality in Persia rejected, he spoke thus: "As in his bed, but was robbed of the small sum he WE are in receipt of the Indianapolis D it seems determined that Persia shall be govern- had in his pockets. ed by one person, whether chosen among ourselves by lot, or by the suffrages of the people, or by some other method, you shall have no opposi- rested John Trotter. Lye Beach and Willis fine appearance, and steps into the Democratic tion from me; I am equally averse to governor obey. I, therefore yield, on condition that no one of you shall ever reign over me, or any of with stable burning and held in \$500 ball each. Bluffon Banner,

can we without danger change the customs of

our country."

assenting to this he made no further opposi- lowing communication, simply because we diamapolis correspondence to his paper, the present period, this is the only family in Persia which retains its liberty, for all that is re-

Now, you ask, what of all this? We an

swer. We wish to show that one new thing

under the sun has appeared, within a century past, and that is a Constitutional Republic a form of Government created by a written n obedience to the demands of custom, rather than as a Constitution. All other forms had failed to of the Governor: sold in continued combination liberty and tability. With pendulum vibrations the overnments of the past had swung from desootism to anarchy and anarchy to despotism. There seemed to be no hope left for humanity for liberty. The invention of Constitutional egain smiles upon the land; and the end shows that Got | Government, (a thing as the term invention imfreedom. Such a Government was founded on exactly known terms, and on good faith in heir observances and it was believed that, in observed. But in this, experience has shown that our fathers confided too much in human was violated by those who held it a leagu with hell, and, like CHASE, declared they could not obey it; its provisions have become cob-

se the following language, in speaking of the revenue to be created by a system of agreed virtue. The Constitution of the United States | taxation: now in power is concerned, and we are vi-The administration of the Redublican party | State, and which it is presumed may be relied has evinced the failure of a Constitutional Republic. To what shall we term next? The Constitution Protects Negroes, Not White Men.

When CARRINGTON and other upstarts, with a little brief authority, were shutting up the In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at establishments of our old friend, and that exthe Executive Chamber, in Indianapolis, this 13th day cellent citizen, Mr. SAMUEL BECK, and others, ing and imprisoning their persons, and nightly breaking open, and searching their houses without warrant of law, and the protection of the Constitution was appealed to, the Republicans laughed at the idea that such men as hear the Chicago Tribune: DISARMING THE NEGROES.

The first exercise of authority by the soalled " State Governments" of each of the reconstructing Southern States, is signalized by a wholesale and glaring overthrow of the Coustitution of the United Stat s, in its bearing on one-third of the people of the entire South—the colored people. The Constitution prosun," That is, there was nothing in man's vides that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not ment which was not simply a reappearance of be infringed." And further, "that the right what, at some former period in human pro- of the people to be secure in their persons, gress, had been visible in human affairs. It is houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable said that fashions in dress complete the circuit of variations in each successive period of seven of variations in each successive period of seven can be used to cover all classes of population.

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**Remance may be mad years. The world is now about six thousand Worcester defines people as follows: "Those who compose a community, persons or men in mentioned above; about three thousand years general; folks; population. The commonality as opposed to persons of rank, the populace—

truth above quoted, and it may still be adopted | tem of caste was to be maintained at the south, thereby elevating the whites into " persons of rank," and sinking the blacks into persons of dition of things-"there is nothing new under | no rank, and the latter would then be preeminently "the people;" hence their "right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," nd their right to be secure in their persons, ouses, papers, and effects against unreasonches and seizures, shall not be violated, however low the easte or grade to which they belong, so long as they are no made chattles or slaves. Nay, if there are to be any differences of caste, the lower their caste, the more emphatically are they part of "the people." That the word was used in this broadest sense in the Constitution of the United States is evident from the fact that even the slaves, in their mixed condition of persons ands property, form a part of "the people," and count each as three-fifths of a man in arriving at the number of people for whom a Representative shall be chosen, though the latter are elected by a smaller class called "electors." The Constitution of the United States could not be more explicit than it is. It could not more plainly apply to the freedmen of the South than it refuse to protect them in this right.

The Extra Session.

The Journal now assigns the blunders of previous Republican legislation as constituting one ground for an extra session; and the purthe precise time, and that a short one, within which our two and a half per cent, bonds shall the hands of the present speculators in them, up to and perhaps above par, for the benefit ble, that the Government of Persia should of those speculators at the expense of the State. ime the Journal is silent as to either another one of the grounds of calling the extra session. keep up the war appropriations to carry on, at | Canal stock next year, on behalf of the Republicans ? Is it a moral or legal obligation, and the people of

control elections ? Republican Electioneering Docu- legal remedy, the moral obligation is more imments at the Expense of the It having been the practice of the Republieans, since they obtained power, to use the public money to defray the expenses of their political campaigns, including the expenses of shipping bogus voters over the State, and maintaining a corps of fraudulent operators in | their compliments upon our appearance. We and whatever is done must be with the general the various counties of the State, they seem will endeavor to deserve their good opinion: consent. I am, therefore, of opinion that mon- to now regard it as an established part of archy should be abolished, and that, as every- Republican administration, to be followed for ed to the size of the Daily Ledger, clothed in thing depends on the people, a popular Gov-ernment should be established." Such were all time to come. So we understand the facts new type, and improved in its news and edifrom public reputation. The Governor's message is printed in all the newspapers gratui- first class paper at Indianapolis. - N. A. simself: "All that Otanes has urged concern- tously, and in this form is read by the people, Ledger. ing the extirpation of tyranny, meets with my and, usually, in no other; it is also printed in -The Indianapolis Herald appeared yesterthe journals of the two Houses, at the expense day enlarged and of the State, and thus, in great numbers, dis-Tumultuous assemblages of the people tributed throughout the State in permanent cannot fail to be ably edited .- Ecanscille are never distinguished by wisdom; al- form. Why, then, should the Leislature now, Journal. ways by insolence; neither can anything be possibly more preposterous than to fly from the tyranny of an individual to the intemperfrom fifteen to probably twenty-five thousand and considerably enlarged yesterday. It pre-

internal sense of what is good and right? Heans think it will be a paying party docu- Journal. ment. Perhaps it will and perhaps it will -The Daily Herald came out this morning Gov. Wright is being Appreciated.

> We copy below an editoral from the Chicago Republican. At common law allegiance is perpetual; the ernment, absolve himself from it. We agree with the Republican, however, that time and usage should render the doctrine obsolete. Governor Wright, who has been restored to

-Elder W. R. Jewell, of Danville, has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the In- lishers of the Herald, it comes to us in a new church of that denomination in the State. the government should be intrusted. Neither

A NARROW ESCAPE. Mr. Nat. Caldwell, o ennersville, was on the ill-fated steamer Stered, the latter of which was approved by four John when she exploded, and made a narrow a better cause. It gives all the news and marescape, his feet and ankles being badly scalded. kets. The mechnical department is an honor

-The police in Jeffersonville yesterday ar- by Messrs, Half and Hutchinson, and edited by Judge S. E. Perkins. The Herald presents a

WE give place, in our paper, to the fot. I think the subject is one deserving full and fair | Terre Haute Journal. The Judge is well discussion, and we mean the HERALD shall be versed in newspaperdom, and speaks knowquired of them is not to transgress the laws of a medium for such discussion. The question in the case is, what was the contract? If the contract was, to pay at the end of twenty years, that settles the question; if it was not.

Gov. Morton and the State Debt.

In the Editor of the Indianapolis Paily Herald : There is nothing in the world so easy as for a man to blunder. He may be a very great man, and at the same time make some very great blunders. We are not disposed to attack Gov. Morton's Message on the State Debt, but Government, (a thing as the term invention implies, before unknown) by our fathers, revived blunder from beginning to end, and left out of York Herald, keep in constant pay hundreds the drooping spirits of the patriotic friend of his argument the most important feature of able writers and correspondents, foreign and which ran through the whoje compromise I tween the State and its creditors, in 1846-7. The very basis upon which that compronise was effected, was one of ability. The matters of government, good faith would be creditors of the State, in their first communication, through Mr. Butler, to Gov. Whitcomb,

> to the actual ability of the people, present and ocratic family, who can afford it, patronizes nto one of ability, my attention has been directed to an examination into the official docu- | party wants in its organ .- Terre Haut News. ments annually submitted to the Legislature. on as furnishing the basis for intelligent action." This was the language used by Mr. Butler on the 10th day of December, 1845, and was resulted in the Acts of 1846 and 1847.

would be sufficient to pay the expenses of the | constitutional liberty. Of course it will meet and disarming loyal citizens of Indiana, seiz- State, the annual interest, and the full amount of the principal in twenty years from the 19th | White County Democrat. day of January, 1846. The tables prepared by Mr. Butler at the time, prove this to be true, and Gov. Morton, when he says that "by these tables the principal of the debt could not be paid before 1872 or 1874," makes the mistake, n not taking into consideration this anticipa Mr. BECK had any Constitutional rights. Now, ted revenue to be derived from the W. & E. Canal. If he had looked a little further at Mr. Butler's tables he would have seen this. Even at the then supposed increase of \$6,000,000 per annum of the taxables of the State, and the surplus expected to be derived from the Canal, the amount raised would have been sufficient to have paid the expenses of the State government, the interest on the debt, and have secured a Sinking Fund ample to have liquidated the entire principal of the debt by the 19th day of January, 1866.

> personal and property tax to meet the principal of the public debt in twenty years, Mr. Butler uses the following language: after that time." While this was then taken FOR SALE. from that source will cover the amount in full into consideration in Mr. Butter's calculations, it seems to have been entirely overlooked by

Mr. Butler, in concluding his communication

to Governor Whitcomb on this subject of such vital importance to the people of the State, and as the agent of the creditors of the State, says "I deem it proper to add that I have been influenced by several considerations, among the Masonic Hall. chief of which is the desire to secure the settle-

ment of this great question, at this time, and

accommodate its adjustment to the ability the people of Indiana." Now, if the people of Indiana had carried out the system of taxation agreed upon in the act of 1847, and which they said should remain effectual and inviolate until the objects and urposes of the said act shall be fully accomhed," would there have been enough sury the 19th day of January, 1866? This is the question that should be determined by the Legslature. It is the great question in the case. It determines the ability of the State to pay, Can there be any doubt about this ability Instead of the taxables of the State increasing on an average of \$6,000,000, they have actually ucreased over \$21,000,000-mere than three times the supposed increase upon which Mr. does in these clauses. No Federal Court can Butler made his tables and calculations. This puts the question of ability to pay at the ex-

Our creditors have carried out, to the fullest extent, the compromise they made with us pose of committing another and still greater twenty years ago. They have been faithful to blunder as another ground, viz: the fixing of their pledges-have we been faithful to ours? message, in relation to this subject, "that the legislative history, it must be admitted, is be due and be paid, thus raising their price, in rather curious and contradictory, and comes Jons s. srass. short of performing the obligations which the State, in 1846, entered into with her credit-

This is remarkable language, and should put Sagacious statesmanship this! At the same the Legislature on its guard, that the people of their "obligations" to their creditors. For if blunder of Republican legislation, or a piece the people of the State, by want of proper us have felt its influence. How can that form of reguery, which ought, also, to have formed action on the part of their representatives, their creditors, in this most important respect, viz: the appropriating \$5,000 to the Governor, to-wit: failing to pay or adjust the principal which might be used as a puffing fund, \$12,000 of their public debt, when it becomes due, are for clerks, etc., etc., and \$12,000 to Colonel there not fears that this part violation of the TERRELL for clerk hire for 1866, etc. Are we to be a violation of the whole agreement, and to understand that these offices are to be kept | that, instead of the State having to pay a debt up on the war footing for years, when there is of only about \$7,000,000, it will be morally and no war? Or, is it considered legitimate to legally bound to pay twice that, by having to the public expense, the political campaign of The State of Indiana cannot afford to violate

the State do not desire she should. The same expected the Financial Bureau is forever to moral obligations should exist between a State and its creditors that bind the actions between ndividuals. Yea, more, for where there is no HOOSTER.

Notices of the Herald.

The following notices of the HERALD since -The Indianapolis Herald, the new Demotorial department. We wish the new proprie-tors all success in their efforts to publish a

the State, and with Judge Perkins at its head

sents a neat appearance, and we certainly comat the expense of the State? Can anybody | nal. The Democrats can certainly find no ing candidate for public favor .- Indianapolis

enlarged, and dressed in a bran new suit, lookfilled with reading matter. If the people give | abama. it a support commensurate with its typographical and local merit, it will soon become a prosperous and paying concern. Messrs. Hall & Hutchinson are enterprising men, personally citizen cannot without the consent of his govpecuniary success. - Indianopolis Gazette. THE INDIANAPOLIS HERALD.—The Indian

apolis Herald has been enlarged to an eight column paper, and is decidedly the handsom the post of minister at Berlin, which he had est daily in the State. Messrs, Hall & Hutch-

comes to us in an enlarged and greatly improved

the Herald. Greeneastle Press.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DARLY HERALD, -Acording to the premise of the enterprising pubdecidedly opposed to its politics, and can have no sympathy with them, we must, in truth, say that the principles which it claims to maintain are presented and discussed by its chief editor, Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, late Supreme Judge, in an able manner, and well worthy of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, Photograph Albums, WE are in receipt of the Indianapolis Dally Herald, successor to the Sentinel, published

THE following is from Judge Dowling's Iningly on the subject;

The Indianapolls Herald, made its apsearance to-day in its enlarged form and new newspapers in the State. It is, of course, ably that settles the question. The Governor says it edited by Judge Perkins who has few equals was not a contract to pay in twenty years. as an experienced writer in defence of demo-The communication is from a political friend cratic principles. The democracy of Indiana have now an organ gotten up in a style and edited in a manner of which they have cause to feel proud, and should set to work at once o increase its circulation, and place a copy of t, if possible, in the hands of every democratic family in the State. There is no business, in which a liberal patronage tells so effectually as lomestic, endowed with great talent and the most varried acquaintances? And vet you will meet with people so unreasonable as to compare the labors of an editor, who has to make selfections, write editorials, collect local GROCERIES & LIQUORS, news, and read the proof-sheets-to the articles produced by the hundreds who labor in the lifferent departments of these and kindred ournals! We refer to these details to prevent "And as the creation and application of such people from apprehending that the publishers revenue is to be controlled by and graduated of the Herald will grow to rich if every dempeople from apprehending that the publishers ospective, and as the question resolves itself | the paper. Patronage gives power and influence to such establishments, which is what the "THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY HERALD."-This is the title of a new paper at Indianapolis, which succeeds the State Sentinel. It is to be a Democratic paper, devoted to to the "time-honored principles of the Desnocracy!" It is published in the Herald buildings, by the first step taken in the compremise which | Hall & Hutchinson, and edited by Judge Perkins, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court. In the Act of 1847 it was provided that a poll ax of seventy-five cents, and a property tax ity, much learning, practical knowledge, and of twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars | well versed in constitutional principles and the surplus expected to be derived from the revenues of the Wabash & Erie Canal. will be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of with success. It appears in a new dress .-

INDIANAPOLIS DAILY, HERALD .- This paper, in appearance. Messrs. Hall & Hutchinson, who putchased the State Sentinel, are deterport of the Democracy of Indiana. Success to the Herald! We wish the old firm, Messrs. Elder, Harkness & Bingham, success in their retirement.

In speaking of the probable deficit of this toned, and above suspicion .- Jasper Courier.

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J. W. BLAKE, Att'y and Conveyancer.
JAMES M. KING, Secretary.

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enlarged, and dressed in a bran new suit, look-as bright and lovely as the weather. It is well OFFICE-McOuat's Block, Kestucky Avenue, room No. 6, 2d floor. Residence-No. 197 North Alnov10 dtf

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Mucilage.

Bonnet Boards.

Slates, Twine,

Inks, Pens, Pencils.

Envelopes,

nov13 dlm

No. 1 Alvord's Block, Corner Meridian and Georgia Sts.

REEG APPLEGATE.

which takes the place of the State Sentinel, was on Monday greatly enlarged and improved Late of A. & H. Schnull. mined to make the paper worthy of the princi-ples it advocates. Judge Perkins is editor of he paper, and will make it worthy of the sup-

and prosperity in all their undertakings.

Logansport Pharos. -The Indianapolis Sentinel has given place to the Daily Herald, published by Hall & Hutchinson, who purchased the Sentinel, and edited by that steadfast Democrat, Hon. S. E. Perkins. Under his editorial supervision the public may rest assured of an ably conducted central paper, whose Democracy will be high-

Two Brick Stores, between the Palmer House and

A House of nine rooms to rent for six months,

for sale very low, and on time, except one-third. Fifty tracts of Coal Of Land in West Virginia.

Estate Brokers. Northwest cor. Washington and Penn. Sts.,

A FOUR STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE ON Washington street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets. Business Lot on Delaware street, opposite A. Wallace's mammoth wholesale grocery house—\$110 per foot
An elegant Residence on North Illinois street; full lot; \$7,000. A three story Business Block on South street; rents

for \$1,000 per annum; will sell for \$7,500.

A two story Dwelling, near Osgood & Smith's Peg and Last Factory; new, and will sell at extremely low price. Lots in northwest quarter of the Holliday Block, be tween Michigan and Delaware streets, at less than \$100 per foot, in sizes to suit.

Vacant Lots in all parts of the city. Several good Farms at low figures, in Marion and ad-SPANN & SMITH, Real Estate Agents.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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Carpet, Wall Paper Gold and Silver Watches, Indianapolis. Of American and Foreign Manufacture.

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Gent's Furnishing Goods, Worthy the attention of Merchant Tailors. WALL PAPER, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry A Complete Stock of

In an endless variety.

Have a large quantity of Remnants of

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NOTIONS, Curtains, Window Shades, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Sofa Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Which we offer to the trade at the lowest wholesale Repaired, and warranted by the Proprietors, they being nov13 dlm FITZHUGH, PATTISON & CO.

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All sizes to 8 feet by 9 feet square Wool, Dutch, English, Twilled Hemp DRESS GOODS and Rough and Ready

CARPETS. FOR DINING ROOMS! AND KITCHENS.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF Wall Paper IN THE STATE.

Do not think of buying a Carpet or Wall Paper before looking at this large Stock, where you can save dollars on a single Carpet. HUME, ADAMS & CO., 26 and 28 West Washington Street,

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In all colors. BONNET AND HAT BLOCKS Always on hand, in all fashionable shapes.

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